GROSVENOR TALKED TOO MUCH

The Political Blatherskite Gets His Party Into Hot Water.

SENATOR FAULKNER ON THE FORCE BILL.

We Regards it Still a Live Issue and Dangerous-Increase of the Public Debt.

Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., June 1 .- [Special.] -- Ex-Congressman Grosyenor, of Ohio, who is something of a political blatheskite, has let his tongue wag so indiscreetly as to involve himself and his party in a contention that promises to make a political issue. In a recent interview Grosvenor uttered very extreme opinions in favor of restriction of immigration, and to illustrate his theory he asserted that the Germans of Wisconsin and other States were attempting to set up communities of their own, and to ignore American institutions and the English language. As Gresvenor has been made chairman of the commission to visit Europe and investigate the subject of immigration, this atterance gravely effended the Germans, and they are making a bitter fight against him. The last Congress appropriated \$15,000 to be used in making a more thorough inquiry from European ports into the subject of immigration. It was the intention of Congress that the money should be placed in the hands of consuls for use, but as the Secretary of the Treasury was vested with absolute discretion in the premises he decided to temploy the fund to make soft places for several broken-down Republican politicians.

A JUNKET THROUGH EUROPE. and other States were attempting to set up

A JUNKET THROUGH EUROPE. He appointed a commission with Grosvenor,

a defeated congressman, as chairman, and authorized them to spend the money in a funket through Europe. a Grosvenor, who is a bicoted demagogue, and doubt thought to popularize himself by stracking foreign-born cuizens. Now, after an interval of three weeks, and after having been admonished by Secretary Foster that he had committed a blunder, Grosvenor demes the interview. But the evidence is at band the interview. But the evidence is at hand to convict him of falsehood. The German citizens have taken up the matter, and a commit-tee in their behalf has procured absolute proof that Grosvenor not only attored the language complained of, but that subsequently when questioned he resterated it. As the man se-lected by the present administration to represent it in devising proper means for regula-ting immigration, Grosvenor speaks for the party in power, and his offensive language will cut no small figure in the coming election

BENATOR FAULENER'S VIEWS.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, whose valuable services aided. Senator German in defeating the Force bill, was in Washington to-day on business. He indowes the recent utterances of Senator Gorman to the effect that the Force bill is not yet a dead issue. Senator Faulkner preciets that Republican.

success at the next election will not only re-vive the Force bill, but he says such success would fasten that measure upon the South. The Senator expresses the opinion that not since the days of reconstruction has it been so incumbent upon the Democracy, and especially the party in the South, to exert itself to the uttermost. He regards the Force bill as the most threatening and dangerous of redictions of the contractions of the contraction of the contractio political contingencies.

TUBLIC DEET INCREASE.

The Treasury Pepariment monthly debi-statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in the public debt during May amounting to \$622,915. The bonded indebtedness of the Government to-day, exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific rajiroads, amounts to \$610,529,120, a decrease during the month of about one-quarter of a million. The surplus in the Treasury to-day amounts to \$53,721,320, and includes \$23,208,727 deposited in national banks, \$20,329,120 national sliver, and a net cash balance in the Treasury of \$10,138,437 Customs receipts during the past month were \$11,995,141, against \$17,048,403 in May, 1890, a falling off of about five millions. Internal revenue receipts were \$12,232,704, a decrease of fully four millions compared with the receipts in May, 1890. Receipts from all sources during the eleven months of the current fisca

during the eleven months of the current iscal year aggregate \$369,806,967, against \$364,537,688 during the corresponding eleven months of the preceding fiscal year of \$397,000,000. Expenditures during the past eleven months aggregated \$352,000,000, and for the fiscal year will probably aggregate \$377,000,000. Secretary Foster said this afternoon that tomorrow he would issue a circular announcing that the Treasury, on September 1st, would be ready to redeem all the outstanding bonds falling due on that date, amounting to \$51,000,000, in principal and interest. Whether the announcement would be an unequivocal notice to redeem them all or to extend some of them at a lower rate of interest had not been decided.

Star mail service from Martinsville to Ridge-way, Va., has been ordered discontinued, and in North Carolina from Cally to Kelly's from B. N. R. Glover has been appointed post-

master at Oak Spring, Rutherford county, N. C., vice A. B. Blanton, resigned.

MANY FIRES.

Several Narrow Escapes and Much Property Damaged.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 1.-Fire broke out in the Buckingham Theatre, on Commerce street, near Public Square, this city, at midstreet, near Public Square, this city, at midnight last night. A number of actresses who were sleeping in the building had narrow excapes. Three of them and a child were rescued from the cornice of the fourth story by firemen. A negro who jumped from the third story broke his leg. The total loss is about \$25,000; insurance not known.

At 1:50 this morning the roof of the burning building fell in, injuring three of the firemen, none of whom are thought to be sentously hurt. Their names are: Thomas Palmer, hurt in the thigh: Alexander Hughes, bruised about the body; James MaDermott, bruised in head and back. The fire was under control at 2:30 A. M.

hre was under control at 2:30 A. M.
Barre, Vr., June 1.—Fire this morning badly damaged goods in the basements of Colby & Co.'s furniture store and Walter M. Emerson's music store. The building was not scricusly damaged. Colby & Co.'s insurance is \$2.500 end burrenn's \$2.100. Estimate

ance is \$3,500 and f-merson's \$3,100. Estimate of loss impossible at present.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—The Satilla House, at Waycross, was burned at 7 o'clock last night with most of its contents. The guests escape 1, but lost effects. The Wilson block adjoint. was slightly damaged. The losses foot up

about \$5,(0), with partial insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Early this morning the Buffalo flour mill, an elevator containing several thousand bushels of grain and the Saut Ste. Marie railroad depot were burned. A stroke of lightning set the mill on fire. The total loss is \$20,000.

A Deadly Fight.

Weatherford, Tex., June 1.—Saturday night Byron Cope, a cowboy and a desperate character, rode into the town of Jacksbow. and began drinking and raising a disturbance. He was threatened with arrest and leit town with with Sheriff Harkins and posse in pursuit. He was overtaken and commanded to halt, but fired into the posse, who returned the shots. After a few minutes' shooting Cope was killed and Sheriff Harkins fatally wounded.

The Haytlen Uprising.

New York, June 1.—The Haytien legation has received advices of an attempted insurrection on May 28th against President Hypolite's government. The revolt was suppressed, and about forty of the insurgents have been executed. The eDpartment of the West has been executed. been placed under martial law. The country is tranquil. The Government suspect General Legitime of having instigated the uprising.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The Reformed Presbyterlan Synod Again Indulge in a Spart

PITTSBURG, PA., June 1.-Contrary to expectations, the trial of the accused and suspended ministers was not commenced at this morning's session of the Reformed Presby-

This fact, however, did not prevent the

This fact, however, did not prevent the Synod once more engaging in the wrangle that, if possible, surpassed in violence of language and action the wild scenes enacted during the past week.

The church was crowded to the limit. During the early hours of the session it was most exciting. The mere mention of the trouble-creating letter read by Dr. McAllister last week was again the cause of all the trouble. Ministers noted for their dignity and spirit of Christianity were at each other in the most Christianity were at each other in the most scathing language and were not a bit backward in characterizing each other as perverters of the truth. During the debate the vast au-dience was worked up to a state of highest ex-

dience was worked up to a state of highest ex-citement. The moderator was powerless to control the warring clergymen; his appeals and commands went for naught.

The trouble grew out of Dr. McAllister's ef-fort to revise the records of Saturday's pro-ceedings in order that they might show the action taken by him in his effort to introduce extracts from a private letter. A motion to grant Dr. McAllister's request resulted in a split and the matter was laid on the table. It was during the discussion of this question that was during the discussion of this question that the wild scenes were enacted. Several times ministers and audience joined in hearty applause, and other times almost every one

plause, and other times almost every one present would be in sympathetic tearfulness.

The committee recommended that the suspended ministers and those against whom Dr. McAllister had preferred charges should be granted a full and impartial hearing before the Synod. The report was received and laid on he table for the present.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson asked the consent of the Synod to withdraw his resolution introduced Saturday, which called for a settlement of the difficulty by resolution instead of a

of the difficulty by resolution instead of a formal trial. The committee on secret societies submitted

its report. BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Members of the Presbyterian Assembly Depart for Home.

DETROIT, MICH., June 1.—There were signs of the beginning of the end at the Presbyterian Assembly this morning. Many commissioners had gone home and the attendance missioners had gone nome and the attendance was light. The committee on overtures had the floor this morning and recommended that no action be taken on the overture for the creation of a Fresbyterian order of deaconesses. The committee also recommended the recognition of the Society for Christian En-

Dr. McKibbon opposed the recommenda-tion, and Dr. Sinclair, of Boston, denounced the Christian Endeavor movement as the selling out of the Church unity, and denomina-tional lines must be kept up. The appoint-ment of the committee to consider the mat-ter was defeated and the rest of the report

board of publication, and, after some squar-ing away at the board, the report of Judge Hand's committee, declaring that the board had spent the money entrusted to them wisely, was adopted.

Dinwiddie Dots.

KINGSTON, VA., June 1 .- [Special.]-The election just over proved to be a Democratic cyclone, only one district officer being elected by the Republicans, who have run Dinwiddie for nearly a quarter of Republicans, who have run for nearly a quarter of y. The Democrats have been century. years, and it was apparent to the shrewd observer prior to the election that the "hand-

The rains have brought out the hay and late-sown oats and given a good season for getting out the tobacco and sweet potato crops. The farmers are very backward with

work, owing to the peculiar season.

Children's Day was observed yesterday at
Smith's Grove Sunday-school, Linwood
school combining with them. The affair was a success in every way. There were many excellent recitations and dialogues from the scholars and excellent music. Mrs. Bradt presided at the organ, and Mr. Bernard Lewis was master of ceremonies. The crowd was the largest ever seen on the ground on any occasion, and did justice to the tempting viands spread out by the resident population.

Mr. A. W. Hawks, near here, met with a singular and painful accident Friday. His team mired and he had them brought to the rear of the wagon and attempted to have it pulled back on the firm ground. As there was nothing to guide the pole the front wheels locked and the wagon was turned over, catching him under it and dragging him. bones were broken, but he was badly hurt.

ROANOKE, VA., June 1.—[Special.]—J. W. Carper, the Pocahontas man who was arrested here Saturday for raising a Norfolk and Western check for \$34.71 to \$94.71, was given a pre-liminary hearing to day. The prisoner was sent on to the grand jury. The detectives, claim to have evidence that Carper operated extensively all through the southwestern part of the State.

Carrier-Pigeon Shot.

PALMYBA, VA., June 1.—[Special.]—On Thursday last Marcellus Richardson, a colored boy living at this place, killed what he sup-posed to be a tame pigeon, but what proved to be a carrier-pigeon. The bird had a silver to be a carrier-pigeon. The bird had a silver band on its leg, with the letter H. No. 15140, engraved on it. The bird had evidently come a long distance, as it seemed very tired.

Tragedy Among Farmers.

FARMERVILLE, LA., June 1.—Saturday night three farmers named Jim Aulders, Jim Mc-Gough and John Dawson went to S. L. Joy-ner's place to whip a negro living there. Joyner came to the rescue with a shot-gun and opened fire on the trio. McGough was instantly killed and Aulders riddled with buckshot. More trouble is anticipated and the sheriff has left for the scene.

An Oat-Meal Trust. AKRON, O., June 1.—Incorporation papers were filed at Columbus to-day for the Consolidated Oat-Meal Company, with a capital of \$3,500,000. This the long talked of oat-meal combination, and it will revolutionize this business, all the different mills of the country being placed under one management in this city. The incorporators say that the prices will probably be lowered.

Minister Romero Recalled.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—It is reported upon authority which should be reliable that President Diaz has telegraphed to Minister Romero at Washington, ordering him to return to Mexico and assume the office of secretary of the treasury, vice Senor Dublan, deceased. Senor Romero was once before secretary of the treasury.

Russell Talking Again.

New York, June 1.—A special to the Recorder from Pittsburg says Russell Harrison, while at the Union station here last night, affirmed the truthfulness of the interview had with him at Chicago on Friday, and reiterated that his father would not again be a candidate unless the people demanded it.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 1.—The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese met here this evening and unanimously gave its assent to the consecration of Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

San Francisco. June 1.—A challenge has been issued by Peter Jackson, in which he offers to fight Jim Corbett in the California Club or any fair club. New Orleans barred, for a \$10,000 purse. As a guarantee of good faith Jackson will put up a forfeit.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

Correspondence Between Great Britain and the United States,

WHEREIN THE TWO COUNTRIES DIFFERED

Provisions of the Bill Introduced in the House of Commons-The Matter of Suspending Fishing.

Washington, June 1 .- The State Department this evening made public the recent correspondence between Great Britain and the United States on the Behring sea fishing question, published in London this morning and briefly outlined in the cable dispatch from London to-day. The correpondence. which is voluminous, embraces several letters that have passed between Secretary Blaine, Acting-Secretary-of-State Adee and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister here during

the past month.

It shows that in the latter part of last April It shows that in the latter part of last April Lord Salisbury was ready to agree to the closed sea proposition, and that early last month Secretary Blaine urged Lord Salisbury to concede to the North American Sealing Company the right to take a sufficient number of seals to recompense them for their outlay in taking care of several hundred natives in their employment. Secretary Blaine's proposition is stated in these words:

The Government of the United States limits the number of seals to be killed on the islands to seven thousand five hundred.

to seven thousand five hundred.

The Government of the United States guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of Behring sea by any person on any vessel sailing under the American flag, or by any American citizen sailing under any other

NO SEALS SHALL BE KILLED.

The Government of Great Britain guarantees that no seals shall be killed in the open waters of Behring sea by any person on any vessel sailing under the British flag, and that no British subject shall engage in killing seals auditions and sails and sails and sails and sails for the time agreed upon on any vessel sail-ing under any other flag.

These prohibitions shall continue until the

1st day of May, 1892, within which time the arbitrators shall render final award or awards to both Governments.

to both Governments.

These several propositions are submitted for the consideration of Lord Salisbury. The President believes that they are calculated to produce a result at once fair and henorable to both governments, and thus lead to the per manent adjustment of a controversy which has already been left too long at issue.

To this proposition the British Government demurred on the grounds that it was detracting from the original proposition that no seals should be killed at all, but seem finally to have assented to it, as indicated by Sir Julian's last note, which closes the correspondence,

last note, which closes the correspondence, and by the pending bill in Parliament. This legislation is all that is needed now to settle the matter of a closed sea and lay the foundation for arbitration on the material question of American rights in Alaska waters.

ELGLAND'S LATEST NOTE. Sir Julian Pauncefote's latest note to the Acting Secretary of State reads as follows:

"BRITISH LEGATION, "WASHINGTON, May 27, 1891.

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday's date, and to inform you that I have communicated the substance of its contents to the Marquis of Salisbury by telegram.
"I feel assure that his Lordship will greatly

regret any inconvenience which may be caused to your Government by the impracticability of returning an immediate reply to the proposal contained in Mr. Blaine's note to me of Third race. the 4th instant.
"Lord Salisbury, as I had the honor to state

to you verbally, is using the utmost expedition, but the lateness of the proposal and conditions attached to it have given rise to grave difficulties, as to which his lordship has necessarily been in communication with the Canadian Government. His reply, however, may arrive at any moment.
"I have the honor to be with the highest

consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, Julian Pauncefore."

LONDON, June 1. - The recent correspondence on the Behring Sea fishery question is pub-

On April 17, Sir Julian Pauncefote received On April 17, Sir Julian Pauncefote received a cablegram from Lord Salisbury expressing approval of Secretary Blaine's suggestion for cessation of scal-catching, pending the award of the proposed board of arbitration. In sub-sequent dispatches, referring to the modus vivendi, Sir Julian informed Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine preferred that the pro-posal for a close season should come from Great Britain. Great Britain. In a dispatch of May 4th Secretary Blaine's

proposals are detailed. On May 20th Sir Julian Pauncefote informs Lord Salisbury that the President is anxious for a reply, and on May 25th he says the President is much concerned,

but cannot detain the cruisers.

May 28th Lord Salisbury informs Minister
Pauncefote of the bill introduced in Parliament to authorize the prevention of seal killing by British subjects, and declares that the government can take no further action until

Judging the Age of Hogs.

According to the Mark Lane Express the age of pigs and hogs may be judged pretty accurately by understanding their mode of dentition, which it describes as follows:

A pig is born with four front teeth; one

A pig is born with four front teeth; one month afterwards it gets four more, one in each side of the first pair in each jaw. At 3 months it has four more, which is all the front temporary teeth it has. At 6 months the four outside teeth drop out, and are replaced by permanent incisors, and the others are replaced during the next year. At 3 years the boar's tusks appear; at 4 they begin to lift the lips; at 5 they are seen outside the lips; at 6 they project from the mouth, and after that they grow longer. After two years the sow's they grow longer. After two years the sow's front teeth have a black ring around the base of them, and as the age increases the color of the teeth deepens and they become worn. As pigs, however, are rarely kept over two years, this test gauge is not often required. Of re-cent years, since pigs have been bred so as to mature more rapidly, the teeth may indicate, as with sheep and cattle, more age than the animals really have. A well-bred pig may have all its permanent front teeth at eighteen months, and this more rapid dentition has sometimes led to disputes as to the pig's

Humorists long ago discovered a close relationship between dogs and bologna sausage. There is a grim humor in the following from the Michigan Farmer which will be appreciated by those who would like to see the canines in their neighborhood reduced in number. For "dogs of low degree" this method is to be recommended whether they kill sheep or not. The Farmer says:

Buy one or two drachms of strichnia; take a piece of Bologna sausage, and cut into pieces about one inch square; slit to the center with a penkuife, then drop as much strichmia as will lie on the point of the knife blade into the slit. Squeeze together, and roll in a

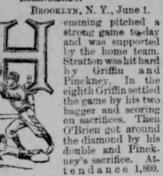
nia as will lie on the point of the knife blade into the slit. Squeeze together, and roll in a piece of oiled paper. You can carry it a week without taint, but if you watch for dogs you will not carry it half that time. Try this, and you will find that it works well; and if you keep a cur begin at home.

Some persons may think that this is a cruel way to exterminate dogs, but if the farmer sits back and advocates legislation, he will be certain never to get it. Meanwhile thousands of valuable sheep are falling prey to the worthless curs.

In London a fortnight ago was sold a perfect copy of the first edition of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," including the "Farther Adventures" and the "Serious Reflections." Each work was the first issue. They brought \$275. A copy of the three was sold in 1889 for

THE GIANTS WIN.

Chicagos Still Lead-Tail-Enders Beat the Bean-Enters.



Pittsburgs ... Fields. Umpire, Lynch.

Batteries: Rusie and Buckley; Young and

Zimmer. Umpire, Power. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—To-day's game was well contested throughout. Esper was a little unsteady at the start, but settled down later and pitched a good game. Stein also we wild, but not enough to in any way interfers with Chicago winning. The fielding of Hilmilton and Mayer was beautiful. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Chicagos 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 - 6 Philadelphias 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 - 3 Batteries: Stein and Kittridge: Esper and Brown. Umpire, Hurst.

Rosion, June 1.—The Hubbities went like lambs to the slaughter to-day, and one by one fell before the masterly Rhines. The home teau made but three hits, and scored the two runs they got through errors of the visitors. Rhines' good work was the only feature of the game. Attendance, 1,727. Score:

American Association. At St. Louis: St. Louis...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2— 2

At Louisville: Washingtons.....

Louisvilles 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 - 5

Batteries: Forman and McGuire; Doran and Cahill. Umpire, Jones. At Columbus: Boston game postponed-

At Cincinnati: Baltimore game called at the end of the second inning-rain.

Boston	15 Athletic	1 41
Cleveland18 Philadelphia17	15 Baltimore	1
	L. Ass'n. W.	1

Mobbis Park, Westchester, N. Y., June 1.
The races here to-day resulted as follows:
First race, five furlongs—Correction first,
Fair View second, Civil Service third. Time, Second race, nine furlongs-Masterlode

first, Lintriguant second, Cassius third. Third race, five and a half furlone st, Vestibule second, Malado third.

Fourth race, one mile—Rey del Rey first, Alaurestan second, Major Thornton third, Time, 1:4234.

Time, 1:42\frac{3}{4}.

Fifth race, one mile—Sir John first, Carroll second, Chesapeake third. Time, 1:41\frac{1}{4}.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Arnica first, Dr. Wilcox second, Lillie B. third. Time, 1:16\frac{1}{4}.

The Westchester entries for to-day are:
First race, three-quarters of a mile—Madstone, Kingston, 124; Flavia, Latosca, 106; Trinity, Key West, 111.

Second race, one mile—Levonia, Hypatica, Sequence (colt), Lintieguante, India Rubber, 107; Frontinac, Text, 127; Snowball, Roqueford, Plica, Isaac Lewis, 112; Wilfred, Longstreet, 131; Lyan, 116.

Street, 131: Lynn, 116.

Third race, half a mile, Juvenile stakes—
Bengal, Bennett, Tenny, Panhandle, Coxswain, Sir Matthews, Airshaft, Airplant, Temple, Merry Monarch, Osric, Dagonet, Lady
Longfellow (colt), Rex, Mars Yemen, Take

Back (formerly Imagination), 118: Spinalong, Regina, Crystal, Guilty, Meyana (filly), 115. Fourth race, a mile and one-sixteenth— Raceland, 131; Drizzle, 115.

Fifth race, Metropolitan handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Tenny, 129; Raceland, 123;

one-eighth miles—tenny, 123; Racelland, 125; Riley, 119; Los Angeles, 116; Oristan, 114; Senerata, 113; Eon. Banquet, 110; Clarendon, 107; Montague, 103; Ambulance, Isaiah Lewis, 100; Bermuda, 97; Fairview, Lizzie, 95; Sex-Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling

Oczpete, 107; Dunbarton, 101; Soho, 115; Al-venturer, 111; Strike, Centura, Torchlight, 115; Vivid, 105; Iago, The Sheriff, Rico, 112; Graylock, Vardie, Kerm, 104; War Duke, Ketchum, 91; Algebra (filly), 86; Little Jim, 106: Esquimau, 119.

LATONIA.

LATONIA, June 1.-To-day's races resulted

as follows:

First race, mile and seventy yards—Happiness first, Estelle second, Red Sign third,

Second race, one mile—Mirabeau first,
Bratus second, Happy third. Time, 14834.

Third race, eight-and-a-half furlongs—
Resemont first, Bertha second, Alan Bane
third. Time, 1:5234.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Ida Pickwick first, Mary C. second, Cantatrice third,

Time, 2:14%.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Gorman first,
Hannah Moberly second, Faliero third. No time given.

time given.

The entries for to-day are:
First race, selling, mile and twenty yards—
Silver Mint, 102; Tenor, Aunt Kate, Wildflower, 104; Mary C, 106; Governor Wheeler,
107; Jack Brady, Consignee, 109; Alphonse,
111; Leiderkranz, 113; J. B. Freed, 115.

Second race, one mile—Martha, 102; Jack
Siar, Onlight, Brutus, Mabello, Woodvale,
107; Dickerson, 112; Kanier, Vortex, 114.
Third race, handicap, one mile—Marchma,
55; Shibboleth, 97; Falmetto, 100; Philora,
101; Robespiere, 104; Rosemont, 107; Penn P,
108; Glockner, 110; Dr. Nave, 114; Sullrose,
105.

Fourth race, Merchants' stakes, nine longs-Lorenzo, 97; Ed. Hopper, 116; Robes-piere, Dr. Nave, 117; Proctor Knott, 126. Fifth race, maidens, fillies, nine-six-teenths of a mile—Ollie Glenn, 105; Antonette, Umatilla, Louise, Annorean, Jessie Bell, Unadilla, Jean, 140; Altivola, Celerity, Clemen-tine, Elsies, 115. Raining, track muddy.

Met a Horrible Beath.

Columbia, S. C., June 1.—Charles Lawton, white, an employe of the South Carolina Railway Company, met his death in a horrible manner this morning near Pregnali's station. Lawton was coupling cars when his foot slipped and he fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his neck, almost severing his head Section Men Strike.

Massillon, O., June 1.—All the section men on the Wheeling and Lake Brie railroad, 250 in number, went out on a strike for an increase in wages to-day. They had been paid \$1.10 a day, but demanded \$1.25.

Parnell-O'Shea [By Cable to The Times.] DUBLIN, June 1.—The National Press states that Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea will be married next week.

PRINCE OF WALES A WITNESS.

Times.

His Royal Highness Must Testify in the Baccarat Scandal Trial.

FLOWER OF LONDON SOCIETY PRESENT.

'Did Sir Gordon Cumming Cheat at Cards or Not?" That is the Question, Says the Defense-Foreign Events.

(By Cable to The Times.)

LONDON, June 1 .- What will probably prove the most exciting trial of the sesson, if not of recent years, was begun to-day before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and a special jury, being the judicial inquiry into the notorious baccarat case, in which Sir William Gordon Cumming is the plaintiff and the Prince of Wales the most interesting, if not the chief

witness.

The court-room was crowded. The audience comprised the flower of London society, representing all circles, and including as many leaders in professional life as could possibly manage to get away from their engrossing occupations.

The Prince of Wales entered the room shortly after 11 o'clock, accompanied by that veteran in social functions, Sir Francis Knollis, one of the grooms in waiting.

PRINCE OF WALES AS A WITNESS. The jury having been sworn, the Lord Chief Justice took his seat and a brief discussion took place regarding the examination of the Prince of Wales, the avowed object being to come to some understanding that would curtail the attendance of His Royal Highness to as brief a period as possible. Sir Edward Clark, solicitor-general, who conducted the case for the plaintiff, in his opening said the case was: "Did Sir Gordon Cumming cheat at cards or not?"

The question was a serious one, involving

The question was a serious one, involving the honor of a man with a distinguished military record. He explained how the game of baccarat was played, adding that the bank at Tranby Croft, where the games took place, was limited to 100 pounds, and when that was lost the game was at an end. SIR WILLIAM DID BIGHT.

It would be his duty to put the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams in the witnesss-box, and they would satisfy the jury that they saw nothing wrong in Sir Gordon's play. It was his system to double his stakes if he lost until he recovered his losses. He would then revert to his original stake. Baccarat was played for two evenings at Tranby Croft, but it was not until the third day that any suspicions were breathed, and then the plaintiff gave Lord Coventry an absolute and unqualified denial of the charge.

Late on Wednesday evening Sir Gordon was allowed to see the Prince of Wales in presence of Lord Coventry and General Williams, when he again repeated a positive denial. It would be his duty to put the Prince of

THAT FAMOUS ASSEEMENT.

In reply to a question by Sir Charles Russell, Sir Edward said that he did not propose to call Lord Harrington, as in his opinion the testimony of General Williams would be sufficient. The Solicitor-General then read the famous agreement signed by Sir Gordon, in which he

"solemnly undertook never to play eards again as long as he lived," and added that it might come out in the course of the trial that the plaintiff had made a great mistake in affixing the signature, but that he was overpersuaded by such old friends as General Williams and Lord Coventry. SIE GONDON TESTIPIES. After an impassioned appeal for his client Sir Edward called the plaintiff, Sir Gordon Cumming, who gave his version of what occurred on the three evenings in question. At the end of the game on Wednesday evening the Prince of Wales said laughingly: 'How came you to win so much money?" to which he replied, "How

could I help winning with such tableaux, sir," calling the Prince's attention to the wit ess tableaux.
The following evening Lord Coventry and General Williams came to him and said that something very disagreeable had occurred, and that some people staying in the house had objected to Sir Gordon's method of

playing baccarat. Witness replied: "Good God! what do you

Lord Coventry then explained that he was

Lord Coventry then explained that he was accused of resorting to foul play. The witness characterized the charge as a "foul, abominable falsehood," and asked his informers, who were two of his oldest friends, for advice, placing himself entirely in their hands. It was they who arranged the interview the same night with the Prince of Wales, who, when Sir Gordon protested his innocence, said "that there were five accusers against him."

Lord Coventry asked witness to leave them alone for a few moments. On his reentering the room he was told that there was but one way to avoid a horrible scandal and that was to sign the agreement not to play that was to sign the agreement not to play again. Witness pointed out that this was a virtual admission of guilt. His friends ad-mitted this, but still advised him to sign,

which he finally did, reluctantly. SIR WILLIAM'S DENIAL.

Sir Gordon then, in a reply to a question by the Solicitor-General, formally and emphatically denied the charge.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was then commenced by Sir Charles Russell, the leading counsel for the defendants.

The court then adjourned until Wednesday. after hearing further testimony for the

The Prince of Wales remained throughout

NEARING THE END. Canada's Premier Resting Quietly, But Little Hope of Recovery.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 1-6:35 A. M.-Sir John slept more than usual during the night. His symptoms this morning show no change from yesterday. At intervals his heart's action becomes very weak, but rallies after nourishment

comes very weak, but railies after nourishment and a change of posture.

(Signed) R. V. Powell, M. D. 8:35 A. M.—Sir John's condition apparently shows a decided improvement, and there is now an increasing belief that he will recover. Sir James Grant speaks hopefully of the case.

11:52 A. M.—Close examination of Sir John at our consultation this morning revealed an unmistakable lowering of the vital forces, not-withstonding that he has slept from time to withstanding that he has slept from time to time during the night and has taken nourishment. Consciousness still remains, and he suffers no pain. (Signed by Drs. Powell, Grant and Wright.)

Grant and Wright.)
12:15 P. M.—Sir John has gradually grown
weaker since 10:30 A. M., and it is not thought
that he can last much longer. 2:10 P. M.-No change in Sir. John's condi-

tion.

10 P. M.—Sir John is sinking rapidly.

11:15 P. M.—The Premier passed the day merely marked by periods of depression. He has taken a small amount of nourishment, but his consciousness remained much the same for the past two days. He suffers no pain. There is every prospect of his passing through the the night. [Signed].

Des. Powell, Grant and Wright.

Than Attempted Murder.

[By Cable to the Times.] LONDON, June 1.- The condition of Mrs.

Duncan, whose American husband attempted to kill her near Mount Snowdon, is again becoming serious, and apprehensious are entertained that her injuries may yet prove fatal. In that event the charge against Duncan would be changed from attempted murder to murder. In any case the defense will be insanity, of which, it is

said, Duncan's American friends will furnish abundant evidence. In England, however, if an evident motive for crime is proven the defense of insanity seldom prevails unless the circumstances of the crime are such as to excite the sympathy of the jury.

The outlook for Duncan grows worse as time passes, and it is probable that he will have to answer a graver charge than attempted murder. After progressing in the direction of recovery from the effects of the terrible injuries inflicted upon her by her husband, Mrs. Duncan suffered a relapse, and her condition is now worse than before. She passed a very bad night last night, and her physicians hold out but slight hopes of her recovery.

The Bill Passes a Second Reading.

(By Cable to the Times.)

London, June 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Hon. W. H. Smith moved the second reading of the bill for a closed season on Behring sea. No order in a council would issue under the bill unless assurances were obtained that the conditions of arbitration were satisfactory, and that sealing would be prevented except as to the 7,500 seals necessary for the natives. The arrangement appeared the best that could be obtained.

The bill then passed a second reading. (By Cable to the Times.)

England's Naval Defense.

(By Cable to The Times.) London, June 1.—England is rapidly developing an effective system of naval defense. Hereafter every important seaport is to have what might be called a naval garrison. In accordance with recent regulations a war-ship is to be assigned to every port of consequence,

The National Conference of Charities.

The National Conference of Charities.

If in the mind of any reader there is a lingering impression that the conference of charities is a body of men and women each of whom is so devoted to one idea that they can be classified as cranks, or that they are a body of impracticables, he would only have to attend one session in order to be converted to a very different and positive opinion. He would learn that the conference is not a collection of men and women each of whom has a scheme for alleviating the wretchedness of the human family or for ridding society of the greater part of the evils and costs of vice and crime, but an intelligent and earnest body of men and women family or for ridding society of the greater part of the evils and costs of vice and crime, but an Intelligent and earnest body of men and women who have had large experience as members of State boards of charities and correction, and have well-defined plans for carrying out the work which they have begun. Nor are these plans mere untried theories, on the contrary, they have successfully borne the test of experience. The evil of pauperism will increase in large cities and spread out into the open country, while public charity is undiscriminating and private charity is not organized and looks only to the immediate relief of the unfortunate, often doing more harm than good. The intelligent philanthropist has discovered that pauperism is largely due to inefficiency, incapacity, and to vice to some extent, and that the only way to lessen it is to lessen the number of the inefficient. This can be done by finding employment for those who can work and by teaching the children of these unfortunates. They have found that the way to lessen crime is to teach the child whose environment tends to make him a criminal, and to save those who would become child whose environment tends to make him a criminal, and to save those who would become confirmed criminals by surrounding them with influences which will rescue them and give the training which will place them above the ordinary temptations of criminalty. To that end all institutions for the protection of society against vice and crime are to be radically changed—in fact, under the influence of the national conference of charities and life assochanged—in fact, under the influence of the national conference of charities and life associations they are being changed. Years ago punishment was the only end the State had in view in its criminal legislation—punishment that had no end or purpose but penalty for the violator of the law and a warning for these. There we no distinction was because the content of the content of the law and a warning for these properties. others. There was no distinction made be-tween those who violated the law, whether he was the old offender or the one guilty of first offense under the influence of sudden impulse. All this has been hest offense under the influence of changed. All intelligent and humane States make a broad distinction between the classes of offenders at the present time, and their nenal institutions are based upon the idea of reform when possible rather than punishment based upon a sentiment for which vengence is the fittest name. Poor-houses, which have in all ages been the primaries for the teaching of vice and crime to helpless children, are made war upon to the end that children be kept out of them and put under wholesome influence. of them and put under wholesome influence. The jail, which has been an intermediate school in the teaching of professional vice and crime, is to be changed so that those com-mitted to it shall be divided. The insane are no longer to be simply confined, but all that science and experience can do to bring relief or cure is to be done. Such are a few of the objects which the members of the national conference have undertaken to promote. They come together to compare notes, to consider plans and to devise measures to carry out plans upon which they have already

agreed, and which, so far as tested, have been crowned with abundant success. Such ob-jects and efforts are, in themselves, a very good sort of religion.—Indianapolis Journa

Bee-Keeping in Southern California. Bee culture is a big industry in Southern California, and so profitable is it, and so little expense and labor attaching to it, that I have put out a few hives and expect to make money from them. The largest bee farm in this town belongs to a merchant, and he has 160 lives, with 45 000 bees, in each making 7 200 000 from them. The largest bee farm in this town belongs to a merchant, and he has 160 hives, with 45,000 bees in each, making 7,200,000 bees. It is quite a colony. But it is not to be supposed that there will be an overstock of bees. The life of a bee in the working season is but three weeks. On the second day of its existence it eats its way out of its cell and commences storing honey. If a bee dies within the hive it is dragged out by other bees.

commences storing honey. If a bee dies within the hive it is dragged out by other bees.

Each hive has a queen bee. She is the mistress of the hive and does no work. She only melts a drone once during her life, which lasts five years, and she has a capacity of 3,000 eggs a day. It is this tremendous increase that keeps the stock of bees up, for if it were not so the colony would soon be dead. The drone is twice as large as the queen bee, and the queen bee nearly three times as large as the work bee. The working bees will not tolerate more than one queen bee and will kill the drones. The drone's life is short. He dies after meeting the queen bee. When a colony is without a queen bee they will proceed to elect one. The most singular thing about the queen bee is, can she lay an egg so that it shall be a queen bee, drone or working bee? That puzzles me. The bees make these cells for the depositary of the eggs. The cells for the depositary of the eggs. The cells for the most singular thing about the cells for the queen bees are like a peanut broken in half, or pear-shaped, hanging down.

Now, some think that it is the size of the cell that regulates this, for I myself have made queen cells, and queen bees have been hatched in them. It is customary sometimes to take away these queen cells and place them in hives which have not them. This is for the purpose of forming a new colony. Bees are extremely fond of fresh water and will do well near a spring. They especially delight in swampy places where they can alight and drink in the water without danger of drowning. It has been proved that the sage brush makes a very good honey. They are no trouble through winter; twenty pounds of honey 'will feed a colony of 45,000 bees. The profits on 140 to 160 hives is from \$1,100 to \$1,200 per annum. A man or woman can attend to 200 or 400 hives without feeling the labor.

So writes a bee fancier from Banning.

So writes a bee fancier from Banning.

(Sante Fe New Mexican.)

As matters now stand Bob Lincoln is the most formidable candidate for the presidency that can possibly arise against President Harrison. That the latter is in the race for renomination seems no longer in doubt, and if it is true that he has persuaded Mr. Lincoln to accept the War portfelio in case of Secretary Proctor's retirement to take Senator Edmunds' place it will certainly prove one of the shrewdest moves that the chess-board political has witnessed in many a long day. Lincoln would make a first-class War Secretary.